Dryden Research Library Newsletter
June 2003

Dryden Research Library is located in Bldg. 4800 Room 2412.

Check out our home page: http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/Organizations/TechPubs/Library/index.html
For any of your library needs please contact via email or call:
Barbara Rogers, the Librarian at ext. 3702, email: barbara.rogers@dfrc.nasa.gov
Sylvia Dolber, the Library Technician at ext. 3127, email: sylvia.dolber@dfrc.nasa.gov
The Dryden Research Library staff are part of the ITI/SCSC Team and their Technical Monitor is Ron Ray, at ext. 3687, email: ron.ray@dfrc.nasa.gov

Please Note:

The Library is missing a Safety Video. The title is "Laughing at Stress" If you have this video, please return to the Research Library. Thank you.

Research Library Tours & Orientation:

The NASA Dryden Research Library gives Library Tours and Orientation. Tours are by appointment and take 30 minutes to an hour. This is available for Dryden employees or staff that would like to know, more about the Research Library services. A tour of the library facilities will be given, with handouts about library services. There will be demonstrations on searching several databases accessible from the Research Library website, including AIAA, Science Direct, ASAP, DTRS, etc. You can bring information on topics you would like to search. Please call Barbara Rogers at ext. 3702 to schedule an appointment.

Welcome Summer Students and Professors to NASA Dryden Research Library.

Dryden Authors Published in May:

1. Martin J. Brenner and Richard J. Prazenica, "Aeroservoelastic Model Validation and Test Data Analysis of the F/A-18 Active Aeroelastic Wing." To be presented at the CEAS/AIAA/MVvl International Forum on Aeroelasticity and Structural Dynamics, June 4, 2003, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

2. Martin J. Brenner and Richard J. Prazenica, *Aeroservoelastic Model Validation and Test Data Analysis of the F/A-18 Active Aeroelastic Wing*. NASA/TM-2003-212021, May 2003.

3. Noffz, Gregory K., Adrienne S. Lavine, and Philip Hamory, *Experimental Evaluation of Hot Films on Ceramic Substrates Intended for Skin Friction Measurements*. NASA/TM-2003-210742, March 2003.

4. Voracek, David, Ed Pendleton, Kenneth Griffin, Eric Reichenbach, and Leslie Welch, *The Active Aeroelastic Wing, Phase I, Flight Research Through January 2003*, NASA/TM-210741, April 2003.

New Books at Dryden Research Library:
Reference Books –

RC 963.3 .E56 Encyclopaedia of occupational health and safety edited by Jeanne Mager Stellman Volumes 1 – 4

Circulating Books –

JK 276 .D726	Politics in America by Thomas R. Dye 2003
TL 521 .A54283	Aeronautics and astronautics; an American chronology of science and technology in the exploration of space, by Eugene M. Emme, NASA 1915-1960
TL 521.312 .D1 H33	On the Frontier: experimental flight at NASA Dryden by Richard P. Hallion and Michael H. Gorn 3 copies
TL 789.3 .P44	Watch the skies! : a chronicle of the flying saucer myth by Curtis Peebles 1994
UG 643 .P44	Dark Eagles: a history of top secret U.S. aircraft programs by Curtis Peebles 1999
UG 1520 .P43	Battle for Space by Curtis Peebles 1983
UG 1523 .P44	The Corona project : America's first spy satellites by Curtis Peebles 1997

New Videos- Centennial of Flight Colloquium Speakers on Video

These videos are available for check out.

Videos	Title	Date	Length of Video	Speaker
#1 - CFV	Centennial of Flight Celebration : National Kick Off	Dec. 17, 2002	0:57:00	
#2 - CFV	The Wright Brothers and The Invention of Aeronautical Engineering	Jan. 29,2003	1:17:09	Dr. Peter Jakab
#3 - CFV	Centennial of Flight Colloquium Speakers	Apr. 30,2003	1:30:05	Dr. Richard P. Hall Dr. Michael H. Gc

The First Century of Flight –
NACA/NASA Contributions to Aeronautics:

1951 - The Slotted Throat Transonic Wind Tunnel, a revolutionary step in the field of aerodynamics, demonstrating much less wall interference and providing reduced "choking" effects, became operational. Experiments were run in 1947 on 12-inch models of the tunnel to verify the concept.

1959-1969 – During this time, 199 flights were made by three X-15 aircraft. On August 22, 1963, flight reached an all-time altitude record of 354,000 feet. On the flight of October 3, 1967, a record speed of Mach 6.7 was reached. This program produced invaluable data on aerodynamic heating, high temperature materials, reaction controls, and space suits.

Sylvia Dolber
Librarian Technician
Dryden Research Library

ITI/SCSC Team